

## TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.	
North.	South.
No. 2 8:30 a. m.	No. 5 6:30 a. m.
No. 4 8:37 p. m.	No. 10 6:30 p. m.
No. 7 arrives 8:30.	No. 8 7:32 p. m.
Local 8:45 p. m.	Local 2:45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.	
North.	South.
No. 4 8:00 a. m.	No. 8 7:18 a. m.
No. 6 1:05 p. m.	No. 10 1:30 p. m.
No. 8 5:25 p. m.	No. 12 6:45 p. m.
Local 8:31 a. m.	Local 3:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
GOING EAST	
No. 8.....Daily.....	2:50 a. m.
No. 10.....Daily except Sunday.....	10:30 a. m.
No. 12.....Daily.....	2:05 p. m.
No. 14.....Daily except Sunday.....	9:25 p. m.
No. 16.....Daily.....	5:45 p. m.
Local.....	12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST	
No. 1.....Daily except Sunday.....	8:50 a. m.
No. 3.....Daily.....	10:30 a. m.
No. 5.....Daily.....	1:15 p. m.
No. 7.....Daily.....	5:45 p. m.
No. 9.....Daily except Sunday.....	8:50 p. m.
Local.....	8:20 a. m.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**ATTORNEYS.**  
R. W. McCaughy, Attorney at Law, office over Diehn's Arcade Store, Erie street Massillon, Ohio.  
D. F. Reinehl, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

R. O. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

## BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.  
P. G. ALLEGRI, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio  
Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese, Cashier

## DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio

## FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

## PHYSICIANS.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

## HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

## MANUFACTORIES.

P. L. P. BLUMENBERG, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Mallow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Steel Structures

## GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. For warding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY J. OEHLE, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

## JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.  
PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.  
W. A. REDMOND, Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

## FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, 3 1/2 miles south east of Orville, Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, O.

## A Farm of 106 Acres

of choice land, with two-story brick house, bank barn nearly new, and all other necessary buildings. Also, a good tenant house and stable. Address E. WENGER, Burton City, G.

## Wenger of Attachment.

Jacob Whittinger, Plaintiff against Jacob Deck, Sheriff and John Kleckner, Defts. On the 2nd day of January A. D. 1899, said plaintiff issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

JACOB WHITTINGER  
Massillon, January 15, 1899.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Steam Heated Trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis  
Vestibuled Trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis.  
Finest Dining Cars in the World  
Through Sleeping Cars to Denver.  
The route of the "Golden Gate Special"  
Excursion Tickets to Col. river  
Excursion Tickets to California  
Everything First-Class.  
First Class People patronize First-Class  
Lines.  
Ticket Agents everywhere sell Tickets  
over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.  
Paul Railway.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy manner.

Reading, Pa., is flooded with counterfeit silver dollars.

John Whitmer was instantly killed by cars at McCuneville, O.

The Barber match works, of Akron, O., remove to Wabash, Ind.

Three breweries were seized at Burlington, Iowa, under the prohibitory law.

There is an epidemic of measles among school children, near Danville, Ill.

J. W. Garrison, a brakeman, fell from his train at Cairo, W. Va., and was killed.

William Murray was crushed to death while loading saw logs near Urbana, O.

Ed. Williams was hanged on the 25th inst., at Marietta, Ga., for murdering his wife.

Hon John McSweeney's condition is improving, but there is danger of heart failure.

Three men were instantly killed and one fatally hurt by a boiler explosion, near Adelphia, O.

Joseph Henry, a merchant of Pillet station, Ill., was drowned at Vincennes, Indiana.

James Bradburn, a brakeman, while coupling cars at Toledo, O., had his head crushed to a jelly.

Jane, Ritson, while crazed with liquor, shot and instantly killed Archer Mack, at Steubenville, O.

A nine-year-old boy named Reynolds was run over by a street car, at Cincinnati, and seriously injured.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to crack to vaults in a National bank at Charleston, N. H.

William E. Radcliffe was arrested at Shelbyville, Ind., on a charge of disposing of mortgaged property.

P. M. Arthur denies that he intends resigning as chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A man named Davis, seventy-six years of age, committed suicide near Liberty, Ind., by hanging himself in a barn.

Representative Burrows, of Michigan, thinks an extra session of congress necessary, and will so advise the president-elect.

President-elect Harrison will be in Cincinnati on the 30th inst., and participate in the dedicatory exercises of the new chamber of commerce.

Henry Kincaid and Charles Whiteside, colored railroad laborers at Cumberland Gap, fought about a woman, when the latter was shot to death.

Thomas Harris was shot and probably fatally wounded by O. W. Gibson, at Vincennes, Ind. A woman is supposed to have caused the trouble.

Pittsburg liquor men have organized an association to oppose the prohibitory amendment in that state in the event of its submission to the people.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says that Blaine has been offered the secretaryship of state, and that he has signified that he will accept.

A bill has been favorably reported in congress authorizing the postmaster general to advertise for and purchase improved street letter boxes, locks and keys.

An earthquake, which rocked small buildings, detached large masses of rock from the mountains, and greatly frightened people and animals, occurred at Routt, Col., on the 15th inst.

All the horse car lines of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company, Brooklyn, seven in number, of which road Deacon Richardson is president, were tied up Friday morning by the employees.

The United States Sheep Registry association, in session at Steubenville, O., adopted resolutions demanding that duties on wools and woolsens be so adjusted as to insure the American markets for their products.

An ex-sheriff of Seneca county, Ohio, brought suit against the county to recover fifty cents a day for superintending the jail, the whole claim amounting to nearly \$1,000. The case was decided in favor of the county.

The Rev. Dr. J. Henry Smythe, of Philadelphia, has sailed for Europe on the steamer Savia to deliver a series of lectures in England and Scotland, in the interests of Grant university, Athens, Tenn., of which he is regent.

Miss Carrie Clark, a school teacher in Lucas county, Ohio, received a letter from White Caps warning her to leave her school. The matter has been placed in the prosecuting attorney's hands, and will be investigated.

The fight between Henry Walter, of Philadelphia, and Cal McCarthy, of Jersey City, to decide the American championship in the bantam weight class, took place at Gloucester, N. J., on the 25th inst. McCarthy won in the fifth round.

At Forker, Mo., Joe Howell attempted to outrage a widow with whom he boarded. Fearing the vengeance of her neighbors, though the assault became known, he drew a revolver and killed the entire family of four persons. He was arrested.

Wells county, Indiana, has coal.

John R. Lewis was killed by cars at Youngstown, O.

Sunday's snowstorm is general through the west and north.

They say Defaulter Moore has escaped the officers at Indianapolis.

Cars killed John Romeril, well known railroad man, at Xenia, O.

John Ebner, one of the French pioneers of Vincennes, Ind., died Sunday, aged eighty-six.

A negro at Findlay, O., took a ten-year-old girl to his room and abused her frightfully.

The Players' club in New York blackballed Col Robert Ingersoll because of his religious views.

Mrs Sarah G. Winston, widow of the late Joseph Winston, died Saturday at her home near Vandalia Ky.

A decision rendered by the circuit court of Chicago, against bucket shops, has been reversed by the supreme court.

Eight men were terribly scalded Sunday by the explosion of a flue pipe in the hold of the steamer Republic, in port at New York.

The reasons given for bringing suit to break a will in Boston are that the testator executed a will, expecting its revocation, and he said it to the children.

John H. G. of all Verlanichum Democrat, of Fletcher, O., died Sunday in Burlington, Kan. He once immortalized himself with the Democracy of his district by driving a team of forty-eight horses to a meeting at Euqua.

Peter and Barbara Hahn, of Newark, N. J., have been arrested for violating the statute which prohibits a man from having his stepmother. Peter's father died in April, 1895, and on his death bed requested that Peter marry his stepmother. Peter did.

Julian C. Moore, a prominent man of Jackson county, Indiana, is charged with the embezzlement of funds belonging to minor heirs for whom he was acting as guardian.

A coroner's jury at Kansas City has rendered a verdict that J. W. Bidgood, the supposed victim of an assault on Grand avenue last week, came to his death by an accidental fall.

The dead body of Joseph Chambers was found under the Elk river trestle on the Ohio & Northwestern railway about a mile east of Winchester, O. He had fallen sixty feet.

Four men, who went from Pittsburg to Wayne county, West Virginia, to prospect for gold, have taken at least \$40,000 worth of the precious metal during the past winter.

A mixed train on the Rockport branch of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railway was wrecked near Christey, Ind. Several persons were seriously injured, but none fatally.

Patrick O'Neal, of Indianapolis, who for years has been unkind to his family, especially when drinking, was taken from his bed by White Caps, and whipped severely with switches.

Some boys playing in the rear of a livery stable at Wapakoneta, O., discovered a fetus of about three months' gestation inclosed in a paper box and buried beneath a slight covering of earth.

Thomas B. Jackson, an old soldier resident of Barnesville, O., has been adjudged insane, and will be taken to the asylum. Overwork on a patent on which he was engaged unbalanced his mind.

Mrs. Nancy Edgely died Saturday at Wellboro, N. Y., at the age of one hundred and four years five months and twenty-eight days. She retained all her faculties and strength to the last.

A bill has been introduced in the West Virginia legislature to require railroad companies to transport, free of charge, all state officers and members of the legislature during their term of office.

The six-year-old daughter of George Ann Lacy, of Owingsville, Ky., was fatally injured by the discharge of a heavily-loaded shotgun in the hands of one Ramsey, a fourteen-year-old colored boy.

The plant of the Jeffery Printing company, of Chicago, was sold by the receiver to Burr Robbins for \$16,000. Robbins is the circus man, who was a creditor of the printing company, and was the only bidder.

Joseph Connor, aged twenty-seven, son of J. B. Connor, of Indianapolis, editor of the Indiana Farmer, is missing from home. He is one of the firm composing the Pittsburg Plumbing company, and his accounts are straight.

Over three hundred nominations by the president are awaiting action by the senate. Where commissions have been received and there is no necessity for immediate appointments, the chances will be for a confirmation.

Hon Howell E. Jackson, justice of the United States court, has decided that the second issue of shares of stock in the Liberty National bank—\$1,000,000 in value, and that the shareholders can not be held for the face value thereof.

At Washington, C. H. O., another wild dog hunt is on tap for Heagler's station, and the solitary pedestrian in that locality will soon be able to walk in peace without the unpleasant necessity of shinning up the nearest tall tree on a second's notice.

Notices written in ink, one side ornamented with skull and cross-bones, and the other a barrel, on which is written the word "Tar," have been received by several citizens of the village of Tecumseh, Mich. The prosecuting attorney is investigating.

Lulu will build a home for indigent women.

Sylvanus Davis suicided near Springsville, Ind. No cause.

A horse kicked William Willis to death near Circleville, O.

Joe Burneau resisted a sheriff at Calera, Ala., and was shot to death.

Alex. Gordon, miner, was crushed to death in a cage at Brazil, Ind.

Mrs. Richter, an aged widow, was killed by an elevator at Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Mary Smith, pioneer, died at Springboro, O., Monday, aged 103 years.

John McSweeney, the lawyer, is dangerously ill at Wooster, O., his home.

A delegation of colored people from Louisville visited Gen. Harrison Thursday.

Francis Twombly, farmer, was gored to death by a bull near White Oak, Ill.

The electoral messengers from nine states have not yet arrived at the capital Monday, the 28th, is the last day of grace.

Mayor Lee, of Denver, Col., says there are but three cases of smallpox in that city, and that they are closely quarantined.

Harry Overton, the son of a St. Louis merchant, shot and killed Thomas Sweeney at Memphis, Tenn. Common quarrel.

In the protection of pig-iron Ohio jumps from 775,539 net tons in 1887 to 1,103,813 net tons in 1888, and nearly equaling the production of the whole south.

About a hundred indictments were returned by the Federal grand jury at Indianapolis. Senator Carpenter is said to be among these indicted, the charge being bribery.

A bill to remove the capital from Prescott to Phoenix passed the Arizona house by a vote of 11 to 10. The approval of the council and governor is necessary for it to become a law.

Mrs. Ella H. Wain, aged fifty-five, living in Montgomery, O., died yesterday afternoon, while under the influence of chloroform and undergoing an operation for the removal of an ovarian tumor.

Mrs. W. S. Stalnaker, widow of the pastor of Emmanuel's Church, Ft. Wayne, Ind., one of the most noted preachers in the Missouri synod of Lutheran churches, died in that city aged sixty-one years.

Daniel P. Gould, found dead on the Chicago & Atlantic railroad track, near Spencer, O., last April, is now thought to have been murdered. A clew has been discovered and is being followed up.

The Glasgow Iron company has closed down its steel plant near Pittstown, Pa., and discharged its employees, nearly two hundred and fifty in number, thus being no demand for the kind of steel manufactured at their works.

John Spragg, a section hand on the Ohio & Northwestern railway, was thrown from a hand car at Winchester, O., while the car was going at a fearful rate of speed. The car passed over Spragg's body. It is feared he cannot recover.

The total production of pig-iron in 1888, the largest in our history, was 6,190,759 gross tons, against 5,117,185 gross tons in 1887. The increase in production of pig-iron in the southern states in 1888 over 1887 was over 200,000 net tons.

## SAMOA AFFAIRS.

### An Extended Interview With Secretary Bayard.

#### HE DESCRIBES THE COURSE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

In Relation to the Trouble and the Latest Phases of the Question, and Says Germany Has Given Us No Cause for War. Whitney Declines to Make Public Captain Mullen's Report.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—The Sun's correspondent called upon Secretary Bayard at his residence, and had an extended interview with him on the Samoan question. Mr. Bayard described the course of the department of state in relation to Samoan affairs and the latest phases of the question. To the statement that the administration has been twitted with having no definite policy on the Samoan question, he referred to the president's message to congress and accompanying documents, which he says show that the administration long ago defined its policy with reference to the Samoan islands, and has consistently adhered to it ever since that policy was one of friendly interest in Samoa with a neutrality.

So long as the other powers having interest on the island—Great Britain and Germany—were concerned, he has exhausted the arts of diplomacy to secure the Samoan people the right to govern themselves and protection from foreign control. Germany and Great Britain both assented to the policy, and the acts of Germany inconsistent with her professions, have grown out of petty political intrigues among native chiefs and the rivalry of foreigners for influence and commercial supremacy. With regard to the failure of this government to protest vigorously against Germany's treatment of the Samoan king, Mr. Bayard states that he had no authority for such a course. Malietoa, an American rights had in no way been invaded. Germany claimed that he had violated his treaty obligations, and that he was an enemy whom she had the right to seize.

Mr. Bayard said he did what the treaty with Samoa obligated this country to do. He used the coolness of this country again and again in Malietoa's behalf, but without result. Mr. Bayard states that from the very beginning of the Samoan troubles Germany has professed the most friendliness to the United States and regard for American interests on the islands. Only Monday he received a communication from the German minister, expressing a sincere desire to reach a settlement satisfactory to both countries. The whole trouble, in Mr. Bayard's opinion, is due to the cause of the German trading companies which have large interests in the islands. They have striven to convert their government to indorsement of acts intended to promote their interests and practically to secure their control of affairs. The whole question for Americans to consider, Mr. Bayard says, is whether we shall continue to maintain neutrality as between Malietoa and the Germans or assume the role of belligerents toward Germany in behalf of one or two claimants to the throne.

So far, Germany has given the United States absolutely no cause for war. It is not true that American property has been wantonly destroyed by the Germans or the American flag fired upon. He said the tattered remnants of the flag said to have been fired upon by the Germans had been received at the state department. It was not the flag at the American consulate, but was in a little village which was being shelled by the Germans. The village took fire and the flag was partially burned. It was not hoisted in as token of any American rights and was not fired upon or insulted. Besides the German government has expressly disclaimed any intention of giving this country any cause of offense.

In reply to those who contrast the vigorous course of Secretary Bayard toward the puny republic of Hayti with his alleged timidity in dealing with the big empire of Germany, the secretary said the situations in Hayti and Samoa were widely different. Hayti had distinctly violated its treaty obligations to this country and had seized an American vessel. The United States in this instance had the right to act alone for it alone was concerned in the process in compliance of it.

In the Samoan islands, on the other hand, American interests are only indirectly threatened. The coaling station at Pango Pango, secured to the United States by treaty, is not involved. Pango Pango is on another island and Germany does not seek to interfere with our authority there. The Germans are confronted with policy much the same situation in Samoa as that which the United States is now involved in Hayti. They claim to be the protectors of the Hawaiian Islands, but they have the right to punish them.

In this connection Secretary Bayard stated an interesting fact. During the troubles growing out of the seizure of the Hawaiian Republic by the French republic, a vessel in Hayti sailed to have interference in the purpose of originating about the occupation of the vessel. Secretary Bayard commented that this fact the French government which properly it showed its agent's conduct.

Mr. Bayard does not appear to think that Germany will be likely to do anything calculated to end this country's position in Samoa.

Speaking of the commission which met in Washington in 1887 to consider the Samoan question, Mr. Bayard said, "In that case, or minutes of the conference were considered as confidential at the request of the British representatives, Lord Salisbury. I reply to a suggestion from Mr. Bayard that the protocol was made public. Lord Salisbury said that the British government was of the opinion that pending the new coming of the center in its proceedings should be considered confidential. The German representatives, when asked the same question, said: 'These protocols are in view of the situation and between ourselves, and the confidential nature of the conference, which have yielded no definite result, are not suited for publication.'

The protocol will show that the first conference was held June 25, 1887, at the state department and that six or seven subsequent conferences were held. The last conference was held on July 2, on which occasion there was a deadlock, the German minister submitting one proposition, and Mr. Bayard another as to the manner in which Samoa should be governed. The conference adjourned to meet again in August following. Mr. Bayard says he was, therefore, taken

wholly by surprise when the German minister called at the state department one morning in August and left a memorandum stating that his government proposed to independently protect its own interests and rights in Samoa and obtain the satisfaction and reparation claimed to be due to its national honor; also in case Malietoa was either not willing or not powerful enough to give

the necessary satisfaction for the past and sufficient guarantee for the future, to declare war against him and refuse to recognize his government.

Referring to Senator Sherman's resolution providing for the appropriation of \$500,000 for maintaining a United States coaling station at Samoa, Secretary Bayard said that a great deal had been said about the prompt and patriotic action of the senate in this particular. In the first place if the Republican senators are sincere in the intention to protect American interest in Samoa against the alleged outrages of the German government \$500,000 is a very small amount to go to war on. It would not purchase the 1,000,000 tons of coal which certain Republican senators say should be landed there, nor would it build a single gunboat.

Captain Mullen Submits a Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Whitney has received a long report from Capt. Mullen, commanding the United States steamer Nipsic, dated at Apia, Samoa, December 23, giving a detailed account of occurrences on those islands since December 3, the date of his last report to the department, and covering the period of the engagements between the natives and the Germans, and of the alleged insults to the American flag.

A copy of the report will be furnished to the secretary of state, and will probably be transmitted to congress the latter part of this week, together with the correspondence received, on Saturday, from acting Consul General Blacklock, on the same subject. The officials refuse positively to make public, at this time, any of this correspondence, confining themselves to the simple statement that there is nothing in it that has not already appeared in the newspaper accounts of the same occurrences.

Representative Herbert, chairman of the House committee on naval affairs, called at the state department Monday, and had a conference with Secretary Bayard in regard to the situation. It is reported as likely that the president will have something more to say on the subject when he sends to congress the correspondence which has taken place since his last message.

Monday's Baltimore Sun, the organ of Secretary Bayard, in an elaborate article on "Indecision in Our Samoan Policy," says: "The executive branch of the government is apparently firm in the opinion that its jurisdiction is absolutely terminated until decisive action of some character is taken by the legislative branch. The sight of the tattered flag, dishonored by German soldiers, ought to be a sufficient spur for the American congress to speak without delay in language which will be echoed round the world."

Discussions in the Cabinet.



## HE WAS AT WATERLOO.

THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF GEN.  
DONALD McLEOD.He Was a Leader in the Canadian In-  
urrection of the Thirties, and Was Pur-  
sued Without Success by Gen. Scott—A  
Charmed Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Died in this city, at the advanced age of 100 years and 6 months, Gen. Donald McLeod, who some time ago was a very remarkable man. Remarkable not only for his great age, but for the almost incredible adventures through which he had passed. It is seldom that men who meet with the largest share of hardship and adventure live to great age, but Gen. McLeod was an exception in this respect. I was well acquainted with this remarkable man, and often conversed with him in regard to his early life. Some of these reminiscences which have never been published cannot fail to be of general interest.

Gen. McLeod was, as would be judged by his name, a Scotchman. He was born at Middle Rosse, near Aberdeen, and received a liberal education at Aberdeen university. His home was but a few miles from that of Lord Byron's infancy, and the latter was often seen by young McLeod until he grew to manhood.

At the time of the war of 1812 between this country and Great Britain the general was more than 30 years old and a soldier in the regular British army. He fought with bravery at Lundy's Lane and several other battles of that notable struggle, and at its close was transported with the other British troops to the continent of Europe, and immediately engaged with Wellington in the masterly campaigns which crushed the power of the first Napoleon. He was actively engaged as captain of light hussars in all the battles preliminary to Waterloo, and took a brave part in that memorable contest.

"Have you any vivid memories of these great battles?" I asked.

"Very vivid, indeed," he answered, "but the common soldier cannot judge much of what is going on. His vision is very limited. He is only taken up with the wars before him, and has no time to reflect upon or contemplate the grand proportions of the conflict. So far as I can now remember, there was nothing peculiar in my part in the battle of Waterloo. It was the same old story over again—a constant round of firing and marching and countermarching until the victory was announced. I had no idea that a victory had been won until that time. I only knew that my company and my regiment had not retreated; it was only when I read the accounts of the battle during the next few days that I gained any adequate idea of its magnitude."



GEN. McLEOD.

A few years subsequent to the war with Napoleon, Gen. McLeod emigrated with his family to Canada, and at length brought up at the town of Prescott, and became editor and proprietor of the principal paper there. The despotic treatment of his fellow Scotchmen by the British officials in Canada called forth a just condemnation from his pen; and when at length the revolution of 1837-38 came, he was, by natural selection, made one of the most trusted leaders. As the rebellion grew in magnitude, he was given a major general's commission, and took part in the thickest of the fray. When the struggle became hopeless and the patriots were executed daily with great barbarity on every hand, he fled to the United States, and here immediately became the especial object of search by the United States authorities. Gen. Scott, who had been his friend, was ordered to arrest him for violation of the neutrality laws; and our hero, being fearful that, if he were captured, he would be delivered up to his merciless adversaries across the lakes, took every precaution to secrete himself. But Gen. Scott was not easily to be defied; he hunted his man up and down the entire length of the frontier twice; and the second time, in Detroit, entirely worn out and being assured that he would neither be delivered over to the British authorities nor severely punished here, Gen. McLeod gave himself up, and was soon after released from custody. The history of this remarkable escape is as fascinating as a romance. The redoubtable Scotch general seemed to lead a charmed life.

At one place where it was thought he had stopped, a known sympathizer with the patriot cause, the Americans made a thorough search of the house. When they came to the second floor, the owner of the house showed them every apartment, and permitted them to search thoroughly until they came to the last one. "Here," said he, "is my old mother's room. It will probably not be worth your while to spend much time in searching it." And throwing open the door he showed the old lady in cap and gown, with her back to the door, busily engaged in knitting. The officers did not wish to search the room, and the general, who was thus disguised, was passed. This incident happened in what is now called the Franklin house in this city. At another time our hero rode in the boat of a stage coach for more than twenty miles with Gen. Scott, who was hunting him, in the body of the coach. It is unnecessary to state, perhaps, that the driver was a patriot sympathizer.

On still another occasion, when the pursuers of the general were close upon him, he overtook a negro who was making slow progress along the road with a lame mule. The general was driving a fine team. A bargain was immediately struck and exchange made, on the condition that they should exchange overcoats and hats also, and that the darky should drive on as fast as the team could travel. The general's pursuers came up to the mule team; but seeing the carefully described cap of the general in the distance, they paid all attention to it; and when they came up to it, after a severe chase of several miles, and dis-

covered the complexion of their prisoner, their chagrin can be better imagined than described. They were baffled, and, returning in vain, sought for the driver of the mule.

Immediately upon the general's leaving Prescott a mob of Tories broke open his printing office and threw the type into the river and broke the presses. His faithful wife, with her four children, was left behind in a perfect horror of suspense. She did not know what she should do for daily sustenance, but, worse than all, she feared that harm had happened to her husband. At length, when he was released by the United States authorities, he sent for her to come to Cleveland, and here, in very destitute circumstances, he proceeded with the work of writing the only account which has ever been given of the causes which led to the bloody revolt. This little volume, being put upon the market, sold with some readiness, and he was relieved from distress by the proceeds. GEORGE A. ROBERTSON.

## ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

How Three Enthusiastic Boys Worked at  
It Thirty Years Ago.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The companies controlling the myriad of electric wires in our streets are still battling against having them put under ground, and as fast as one of their obstructive barriers is knocked away set up another. Their latest professed objection is that the buried pipes of the Steam Heating Company leak steam and keep the ground about them so hot and damp that a subway system in it cannot be successfully operated. It will not be at all surprising if they eventually claim like disastrous influences from the contiguity of Calvinists and Baptists living near their wires. Surely they will if by so doing they can work delay in the burying of their wires.

Reverting to this matter recalls some interesting facts that have been lost sight of for a quarter of a century, but that are worthy of resurrection and retention in remembrance. New York was the first city in the world that it was proposed should be lighted by electricity, and the proposition was made by three brainy boys, then students in the New York college, neither of them 19 years old at the time. One of those boys, the leading spirit in the scheme, was Edward Hoffman Boyer, now principal of Grammar School No. 9; another holds a prominent editorial position on the most widely circulated newspaper in New York, and the third is, as he has been for years, an official in the weighers' department of the New York custom house. The three lads were enthusiastic students of electricity and conducted most of their experiments together. One day Boyer suggested to his fellows the magnificent idea of devising a practicable plan for economically lighting New York by electricity. The incandescent light was not yet dreamed of, but they knew that the decomposition of carbon by the electric current would produce an intense light—such as every body knows now as the "arc light." They recognized before them the problem how to provide the current economically and how to distribute the light effectively, and on those they worked with purposeful patience for a couple of years. At length their scheme was perfected. The power they proposed to employ was the slow but certain and tremendous one of the rising and falling of the tide. They planned to have four enormous floats geared for the generating of that power, one stationed on the "Foot House Flats," at the head of Avenue D; a second at Corlear's Hook; a third at the foot of Canal street in the North river; and the fourth at the foot of West Twenty-third street. By ingenious appliances they arranged for the conservation of energy during the periods of slack tides and for regulating the operations of the machinery to uniformity at all times. Then, for the utilization of the light, they proposed to erect four towers, each 250 or 300 feet high, constructed of skeleton iron work like the tower now standing at Hall's Point. One was to be placed in Tompkins square; a second, in or near Madison square; a third, in St. John's park, and the fourth somewhere near the city hall. The angles of radiation of each light were carefully calculated, and the heights of the several towers regulated accordingly, so as to give the widest possible diffusion to the lights, the practical effectiveness of which was to be still further enhanced by a system of super-imposed reflectors.

This plan was a bold one, and the boys had worked it out, in all its details, with the thoughtful care of able engineers, and so good was it that its principal features are now practically employed in the lighting of an English city. The inauguration of the plan would have been expensive, each tower, it was computed, costing about \$180,000, but the projectors demonstrated that the subsequent cost of operation would not exceed \$50,000 per annum for the entire service.

The proposition, accompanied by an admirable set of illustrative drawings, ample explanatory matter and closely detailed calculation of cost, was presented to the board of aldermen in 1859. The lively stable keepers, gin sellers and ward heelers in that august body received the communication with shouts of laughter. The idea of lighting a city by electricity seemed intensely funny to them. "Faw electricity anyhow?" asked one. "Dumfaw," replied another. They brayed at science, and laid the communication on the table. Doubtless there were flaws in the plan; it would be strange if there were not, coming as it did from three boys; but those boys were far ahead, in scientific knowledge, of the fellows who sat down upon them, and even had they offered nothing more than the germ of such a splendid idea, that germ was worthy of much more respectful consideration than it received. The fact deserves to go into history that municipal lighting was first proposed for the city of New York, and with it the other fact that it was proposed by representative American boys, whose being ahead of their fellow citizens was not so very strange after all, since they were ahead of all the rest of the world.

JAMES H. CONNELLY.

## Trade Per Head in Europe.

A Swiss financial journal publishes some interesting statistics relative to the trade of the different countries of Europe. From this account it appears Holland does the largest amount of trade per head of population. The extent of the average Holland's commercial operations during the year totals up to 1,012 francs. After Holland, though at an enormous distance, comes Switzerland with 510 francs per head of population. England is third in the list, with 421 francs, while France and Germany average about 100.—New York Telegram.

## THE YEAR BEGUN.

WASHINGTON'S SEASON IS NOW  
FAIRLY UNDER WAY.Society at the Capital Is a Wonderfully  
Complex Affair, and Walter Wellman  
Here Gives a Very Interesting Letter  
Upon the Subject.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The "season" has now fairly begun. Washington society has eagerly started on the merry round, for which the New Year's levee at the executive mansion was the signal, and which will abate only with the coming of Lent. What is Washington society? It is one of the most interesting things in the world. It is complex, shifting, transitory as to individuals, not thoroughly settled in its traditions, and ruled altogether by *es*, two in number, which are not by any means the highest types of personal or social power. These forces are politics and money getting. There is no other society in America so completely dominated by two such elements. Elsewhere family, long residence, professional or literary ability count for much. Here they count for little. A peculiarity of Washington society is that its leaders are crowned or dethroned at the ballot boxes. The change of a few thousand votes in a single state sweeps the major half of this society away, scatters it to the four winds of the earth, and sets in its place a new coterie. Political fortune has in times past brought to the very forefront of this society individuals of uncouth person and rude manners. There have been presidents who spat tobacco juice on the carpets in the White House, and Mrs. Zach. Taylor used to smoke a corncob pipe in the East room. Illiterate, coarse men, from control of ignorant votes in a corrupt ward, through power in a congressional district or a state, and upward through all the stages of political ascent, have risen to the honor of leadership in capital society. In its greater and controlling part this is a society of politicians. A price which the people have had to pay for popular government is the shame of seeing men make beasts of themselves in high places. In the lottery of politics many unworthy men have drawn great prizes. In days gone by these men brought ridicule upon the country. Travelers from foreign lands saw here to their amazement society leaders who smelled of tobacco and whisky, who wore unpollished boots at state receptions, who spilled wine and punch on the carpets of their hosts, who knew not the properties of dress or the refinements of speech. For decades society at this capital was the laughing stock of nations.

The system has not been changed, but the people have changed. Coarseness and uncouthness have had their day and disappeared. Politics still is the chief creative factor in Washington society, but its product is refined and uplifted. American eloquence and statesmanship may not have advanced a single step since the days of Webster, Clay and Jackson, but the national society has made wonderful strides toward decency and gentility. Washington society is typical of the growth of the nation. Wealth has become a factor in politics greater than our forefathers dreamed of its being. Wealth brings to the descendants of its getter, if not to him, opportunities for education, social intercourse, cultivation in the best refinements of the times. The tendency of a community is always toward its highest types. The best, and not the worst, is imitated. One vice after another is excommunicated; the coarse and vicious men are left by the wayside. The nation has made that wonderful advance from the days of Jackson and Taylor which leads it now to look to the manners of the men it honors. Probably an Andrew Jackson would not now be elected president of the United States, nor would a Webster with a Webster's vices, notwithstanding a Webster's genius, be now called to the premiership by any president.

While the substance of this Washington society has vastly changed for the better, its form remains the same. It is, to be sure, with distinctively an official society. It is born of the elective franchise. Its center is in the president and its radiations are largely through the avenues of his favor or of the favor of the same people who made him. As it is now an official society, so was it under Washington, Adams, Jackson and Harrison the first. But a new element has been added—wealth. Years ago there was no unofficial society. Now the unofficial society of the capital city, composed of men of wealth and leisure, is important and influential. The number of rich residents attracted here by social opportunities and other delights of the city is rapidly growing. Income is almost an excuse for political station, and capital society is now seen in two divisions, as follows:

OFFICIAL SOCIETY.	UNOFFICIAL SOCIETY.
The President.	A Five Millionaire.
The Chief Justice.	A Two Millionaire.
The Vice President.	A Millionaire.
Cabinet Minister.	Very Rich Man.
Speaker.	Rich Man.
General of the army.	A lavish entertainer.
Admiral of the navy.	Rich and "ex" something.
Senator.	Rich and has influence.
Associate justice.	Rich and famous.
Representative.	Rich.

These outsiders of social precedence might be extended indefinitely. In the official order should be added the judges of the court of claims, judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, officers of the army, navy and marine corps, according to their rank; the commissioners of agriculture, the civil service commissioners, the interstate commerce commissioners, assistant secretaries of departments, assistant postmasters general, solicitor general, assistant attorney general, heads of bureaus, officers of the senate and house, chiefs of division, clerks in the departments, janitors, chamberwomen.

To the unofficial list should be added all sorts of people, with the amount of their money possessions and willingness to part therewith in entertaining always in view as factors of the classification. Occasionally, too, literary or professional celebrity, or family connections, in part outweigh mere money, or assist a little money to go a long ways.

But let no one suppose that this society is rigid, exclusive, cold, altogether formal, perhaps heartless. You can make human nature worse by cleansing and purifying it any more than you can a handkerchief. Nobody that has seen so much as a glimpse of the Washington society of the present and who has heard ever so little of the Washington society of forty years ago would want to go back to the old thing, no matter how pleasing to his ear may be the trite phrases about republican simplicity and homespun honesty. The modern society is as much an improvement on the old as the typical American home of today, with its piano, books, dabbings in art and literature on the part of its occupants, is an improvement on the backwoods home of our honest but rough grandfathers. These official and unofficial sets blend admirably. Occasionally some poor but bright persons get in and enjoy themselves. Young men and women from all over the land, friends and relatives of senators, congressmen, judges, office holders, come here by hundreds and are "introduced." They like it. Naturally timid and full of strange ideas about the grandeur of Washington society, they expect to find all formality and no heart. They are pleasantly disappointed. What they do find is that no forms or manners were ever invented that could crush out human nature. Notwithstanding the manner in which these women were brought together, through the power of their husbands or fathers to get votes or win dollars, they are women of sincerity, loveliness, intrigue or envy, just as they would be in any other walk of life. Here goes the wife of a justice of one of the great courts, who, report says, is addicted to the consumption of liquors to excess. In plain English, she is said to get drunk, and that it has been often necessary for her coachman to carry her from the sidewalk to her room. Of another woman, high in social circles through her husband's official station, it is said she once connived with an attaché of one of the foreign legations to ruin the reputation, though they were unable to degrade the character, of a young lady of whom this woman was envious. Water will find its level even in this artificially constructed social pool, and these women, though not thrown completely out of the current, are shunned and eluded as much as possible.

And there is Mrs. Whitney, the now famous wife of the secretary of the navy. Here is where dollars have helped again. Though the navy portfolio is fourth in the list of cabinet positions, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney have made it first in social importance. But they have not been able to do this through wealth alone. They have had advantages which few in high station in this city possess. They have had social education, something which is, in this country, incidental to all other forms of education, to all other activities. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney entertain lavishly; they keep four houses and an army of servants. A common estimate of Mrs. Whitney, and the effect thereof of acquaintance with her, may be clearly shown in the words of Mrs. Senator Bowen, a charming woman from Colorado.

"I had stood in a little dread of Mrs. Whitney," said Mrs. Bowen; "I had heard of her as the social queen, the woman of vast wealth, intimate with the Vanderbilts and Astors. I had thought her formal, cold, critical, and when I gave a tea one day at the Riggs house, to which she was expected, I fairly dreaded the moment in which she should make her appearance. I was nervous lest she should be too lofty, or there should be something to be criticised. But when Mrs. Whitney came I found she was more than a society leader—she was a woman. She has a heart. In a few minutes we were good friends. She became the life of our tea, with her bright face, kindly manners, ready wit. We were all drawn to her, and I could see why she had had such a brilliant career in Washington. People love her. She has tact and heart."

Washington society is full of such examples of human loveliness shining through all the maze of formality and putting true luster on the glitter of wealth and position.

Washington society is not so bad after all. In it you must, will nilly, meet politicians elected from the ward whisky shop by the votes of their indulgent fellow citizens, and their wives, whose hands still bear the redness of the washboard; but the politician wears a dress coat inoffensively and leaves his chewing tobacco at home, while his wife restrains herself and trusts much to her dressmaker. This is in the system and cannot be gotten out without a revolution more violent than that of '76. The worst tendency of capital society is its sympathy with wealth. Comparatively poor men and women who can afford no more than dress suits, evening costumes and an occasional hansom are able to get in only the edges of this society. To get altogether in, to entertain as well as to be entertained, requires more money than a congressman has whose only income is derived from his salary. No cabinet minister can live and entertain on his salary alone. The chief justice almost spends his salary in house rent. Secretary Whitney's salary would not pay his servants' wages. There is any number of men in Washington who would like a taste of society, and who, with their wives and daughters, are capable of shining therein, but who are excluded by lack of means. With millions seeking cabinet places, there is mighty small show for the statesman who has to live on \$100 a week. There are plenty of men in this country rich enough in brains and character to make good cabinet officers, but too poor in purse to think of taking such a post. In the cabinet making now common one often hears the remark: "A good man, if he only has money."

Unfortunately, the two avenues to social prominence in this country are getting in the hands of one set of persons. Politics and wealth, vote winning and money getting, are running too much hand in hand. There are few poor men in the senate. The number of rich men in the house is steadily increasing. Capital society has excommunicated the idleness of the whisky bottle and put in its place the worship of the golden calf. The calf is more wholesome and respectable than the juice of the corn, but the day is coming when capital society, still glad to honor the man of position and the man of money, will be also glad to honor the man of ideas.

WALTER WELLMAN.

## THE INDEPENDENT CO.,

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It has become a household necessity with us.

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We do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly to all our friends. It is one of the few articles that will do what it is advertised to do."

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's



celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles."

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Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleased to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

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RHEUMATIC SYRUP AND BLOOD MEDICINE. No remedy is so powerful as the one enclosed in this bottle. It is the best in the world for the treatment of all rheumatic and blood diseases. It is also an excellent tonic, laxative and purgative, acting upon the liver and bowels, and all the organs of the body. It is powerful in its action, and with great energy upon the liver and bowels, and is invariably used for all rheumatic and blood diseases, and for all the organs of the body.

**Blood Medicine** IN THE WORLD.

CASCARA SAGRADA. A SURE CURE FOR ALL BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS. It is a powerful purgative, and is used in all cases of biliousness, indigestion, and all the affections of the liver and bowels. It is a powerful purgative, and is used in all cases of biliousness, indigestion, and all the affections of the liver and bowels.

BLACKESTON, as used in this syrup, is a powerful and reliable remedy, acting primarily on the nervous system, kidneys and uterine organs.

UNION ROOT. In all diseases of women it is a powerful and reliable remedy, acting primarily on the nervous system, kidneys and uterine organs. Its value cannot be overestimated as used herein.

TAMARACK is tonic, diuretic, alterative and laxative.

IN ADDITION to the ABOVE, which are everywhere recognized by the MEDICAL FACULTY as being the best known Blood Tonics, our medicine contains RARE DRUGS, rendering

## Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine, because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

If you cannot procure it of your druggist, send direct to us. Price \$2.00, 4 bottles \$8.00. Plasters 50c.

**TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CREDIT.**

My daughter Maud has used Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters, which you so strongly recommended her to try for inflammatory rheumatism. Her limbs were badly swollen, and the poor girl was in terrible agony. In the midst of the pain we wound the Plasters about her limbs, and, as a result the swelling was reduced and she became quiet and rested. The syrup cured her inflammation, cleansed the rheumatic poison from her blood, and she is now able to be around the house. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit.

Pastor First M. E. Church, Fremont, Mich.

ANSON, Mich., Dec. 18, 1885.—While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Augusta, Mich., about seven years ago, my kidneys became diseased, and I have been a great sufferer ever since. Have consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. Suffering under a very severe attack in October last, began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am today a well man. It afforded me pleasure to render suffering humanity any good that I can, and in speaking of the remedy, allow me to say that I think it the greatest medicine in the world.

E. L. LAMARCA, Agent M. C. R. Co.

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## AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

## THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IS DEDICATED.

By Bishop Andrews, Assisted by Many Clergymen—A Full Report of the Occasion.

Sunday, the fourth Sabbath in January of the current year, the day appointed for the dedication of the new First Methodist church of Massillon, marked a distinct epoch in the history of the church and in the annals of the city itself. The inclemency of the weather was a cause for serious regret; Jupiter Pluvius reigned supreme all day, and it is probable that many, by reason of it, were deterred from attending. But despite the continuous fall of the rain, the house both morning and evening was filled.

A few minutes before the opening of the morning service, the auditorium presented a remarkably handsome appearance. The view from the balcony is the most comprehensive, and so perhaps the most satisfactory. To one looking down into the body of the house the thought occurs that every inch of the floor has been brought into use. So unique is the arrangement of seats that it is obviously the handiwork of some one possessing clever utilitarian ideas. The mellow light passing through stained glass windows of marvelous beauty somewhat relieves the sombre hues of the interior decorations. About the altar, within the chancel rail, tall and graceful plants arose, cut flowers in profusion flanking them.

In the pulpit sat two whom few had ever seen before, whom all hope to see again, Bishop E. G. Andrews, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Bayless, of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate; with them sat Presiding Elder J. W. Land, Pastor John Wilson, the Revs. J. M. Carr, Hiram Miller and J. R. Mills. Following the voluntary of the organist, opening the service, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, present incumbent of the pastorate, read Article No. 502 of the Methodist discipline, which pertains directly to the dedication of church edifices. A hymn by the congregation, a fervent, eloquent prayer offered up by the Rev. Dr. Mills, an anthem from the choir, and a scripture reading followed in order.

And then Bishop Andrews advanced to the pulpit. The venerable bishop has lived three score years and more; he is a man of decidedly distinguished appearance. He is of medium height, and wears a black coat cut after the orthodox clerical fashion, buttoned tightly about his rather stocky frame. His face and manner are remarkably attractive, and little else is thought of while he is speaking. He chose as his text the 31st and 32nd verses of the 13th chapter of St. Matthew: "Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, 'The kingdom of heaven is like a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field: Which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.'"

He said that he thought that Christ's prophesy (for such it was) had become history. The growth of the Christian church was a grand evidence of it. All time, indeed, dates from the birth of Christ—from the period of the inception of the Christian religion. Some express doubts as to the real success of the church militant, and while admitting that it has accomplished much for civilization, maintain that it should now divest itself of its superstitious, (as they term them) affirming that its organization is becoming effete. The Bishop said that he believed the dedication and consecration of a new church a very opportune time to inquire into the success of the scheme of religion. Believing it could be best proven and illustrated by contrast with widely different epochs, he would choose for consideration the current year and the year 1789—the year the first settlement was made in Ohio, and the constitution of the United States adopted.

Then about 4,000,000 colonists held a narrow strip of land stretching along the Atlantic coast. To-day the Mississippi valley has been filled up and descendants of those colonists have pushed their way to the western shore of this vast continent, and our population has increased to 65,000,000 of Christian people, generally speaking.

The vast area of Australia, much of which is yet unexplored, has been added to Christendom—subsidized to the service of Christ Jesus.

A little more than one hundred years ago began the reclaiming of fertile India from heathenism, a missionary work that has been greatly blessed. Spain had been in a measure redeemed. Two or three hundred years ago the subjugation of all Europe was threatened by Mohammed. The insolent Turks had even advanced as far as the gates of Vienna, and continental Europe grew apprehensive of the result. But suddenly the Turks were driven back and the sway of fanaticism was over.

Two hundred years ago the Stuart dynasty was hurled from the throne of England and William of Orange succeeded them. At that time in political circles, according to Montesquieu, Christianity was never introduced into a conversation but to be blasphemed. To-day in England the church is omnipotent. Infidelity, it is claimed, has been gaining ground during the past century. Its power is less today than it was immediately succeeding the Reformation, less than it was at the time of the French Revolution, when existed the worship of the goddess of reason—a worship false in theory and pernicious in practice. In 1795 when Timothy Dwight accepted the presidency of Yale college, there were but four or five students who were Christians. In the United States in 1800 there existed but one religious

society to every seventeen hundred and forty people. In 1880 there was one religious society to every five hundred and twenty people. In the former year there was but one minister among every two thousand inhabitants. In the latter there was one minister to every seven hundred and nineteen people. In 1800 one man among every fourteen was a church member. In 1880 the proportion was one to five.

The Bishop then considered the three principal divisions of the Christian religion—The Greek, the Roman and the Protestant. The foothold of the first is in Russia almost exclusively, and there it has greatly deteriorated. There has been great apprehension as to the future of the Roman church. While it is usually considered the foe of general intelligence, while it never desires to educate its people where education is not compulsory, and while it is still the foe of free institutions, yet the general trend of thought within the church is toward the better and purer. Spain and Italy have been wrested from the arbitrary dominion of the Holy See, Italy wholly renouncing the right of Papal interference in governmental affairs. In America, Catholicism is steadily losing ground and will continue to. Even now it is more liberal than the old Roman church, evidently imbibing ideas of freedom from the nature of our institutions. Our public school system should be jealously guarded and funds appropriated for its use, should never be diverted to the service of any church. No man should be released from the duty of vigilance.

During the past century, Protestantism has radiated in all directions. During this period it became more clear what the Christian reality is—formally, discussion turned to non-essentials. To-day only things essential are considered.

We now apprehend that salvation is not keeping one out of hell, but raising one to heaven. Jesus Christ and his teachings are the Alpha and Omega of all Christianity. The laws of the church are now better understood. Observance of minute and irrelevant things is no longer considered as a means of salvation. And there is to-day greater unity among Protestants—all denominations now holding many central principles.

After the Bishop had concluded his sermon, the pastor gave the financial condition of the church. He said that the total cost was \$50,500. \$44,000 had already been paid, leaving a deficit of \$6,500, which would be raised by subscription at that service if possible, eighteen months being allowed for the payment of the last installment, of which there were four. The Rev. Dr. Bayless was called upon to assume charge of this task, and he set about it so vigorously that six thousand dollars were collected within an hour and a half. The Bishop declined to dedicate the building until it should be free from incumbrance, so the dedication was postponed until the end of the evening service.

At the evening worship the Rev. Dr. J. H. Bayless took for his text the 16th verse of the 119th Psalm: "Thy word is true from the beginning; and every one of thy righteous judgments endureth forever," delivering therefrom an excellent sermon.

It required but a few minutes at the close of the sermon to raise the remaining five hundred dollars. The ceremony whereby Bishop Andrews dedicated the beautiful structure to the use and service of God, was brief and pertinent. The ceremony was ended by the Bishop offering up a prayer for the acceptance by God of the building. The services, both morning and evening, were nearly twice the usual length, but all were so engrossed in them that the flight of time was not considered. Both sermons were unusually brilliant and of absorbing interest. The raising of \$6,500 in so brief a time was an extraordinary undertaking as to surpass the expectations of the most sanguine. The music of the choir was unusually good.

## THE I. O. O. F. BANQUETTED

By the Daughters of Rebekah.

The time set apart for the installation of officers of Sippo Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F. was last evening; Jerry Brewer, district deputy, of Canal Fulton, was present to perform the ceremony. Following is a list of the officers installed for the ensuing term: Noble grand, J. W. Lisse; vice grand, J. H. Fisher; recording secretary, Chas. G. King; permanent secretary, Chas. Higginbotham; treasurer, Henry P. Oehler; warden, Wm. Mader; conductor, Chas. Stevens; inside guardian, Benjamin Lantz; outside guardian, Geo. Young; right supporter noble grand, Geo. Mong; left supporter noble grand, D. F. Rittenbuhl; right scene supporter, Wm. Wiseman; left scene supporter, O. P. Cline; right supporter vice grand, J. O. Maier; left supporter vice grand, Daniel Griffiths.

After the usual impressive ceremonies upon such occasions, the meeting closed and the members were informed that they would be compelled to retire through the banquet room, as the other door was locked and the key to the same had been misplaced. Little suspecting what was in store they filed out to the banquet room, when to their surprise, they beheld a most elegant supper in waiting for them. The Daughters of Rebekah had taken possession of it, and while the installation was in progress, had prepared the supper.

## That Reminds Him.

Mr. Editor.—Your reference to prayers offered in legislative halls reminds me of one offered by John DeWitt Miller, who is to lecture here next week. It was offered in the senate at Trenton, N. J., and has in it a lesson for all. The petition was: "O Lord, may more of these men be obliged to explain to their constituency on their returning home, how they became rich on five hundred dollars a term." The petition created quite a sensation. Mr. Miller is in the lecture course being delivered in the People's Hall, and speaks next Wednesday evening on "The Uses of Usury." He is one of the best thinkers and most forcible speakers to-day on the American platform. No one who can, should miss this opportunity of hearing him. He, not long since, delivered a series of lectures in London, England. \*

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

MRS. LAURA M. JOHNS DESCRIBES ITS WORK IN KANSAS.

And Makes a Logical Plea for the Extension of the Ballot to the Female Sex.

It was not a numerous audience that gathered in the People's hall last night—it probably did not include more than two hundred persons; but all who were there were of the thinking class. If the cause of woman suffrage is to be followed by such as met to hear Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Salina, Kan., the country can well afford to give them what they ask. There were frequent outbursts of applause to show that Mrs. Johns had the sympathy of her audience.

Mrs. C. M. Everhard occupied the chair. She briefly introduced the lecturer as president of the Municipal Suffrage Association of Kansas, and one thoroughly familiar with the question of equal suffrage in all its forms. She added that in many countries women had voted for years at municipal elections, that they had that right in many American states, and that Ohio ought not to be behind her sisters.

Mrs. Johns is a pleasant appearing woman on the platform. She wore plain black, relieved only by a white tank-ruched about the throat, and a gold watch-guard. She spoke in a well modulated, penetrating voice, and with admirable ease.

She said that many were wholly unfamiliar with the subject except as they had formed opinions based upon the too often unreliable newspaper reports. The published accounts were frequently false, declaring that the people in Kansas were surrounded by heathen women, and equally malicious statements. In truth the women were neither heathen nor disturbed, and met with courtesy and courtesy only. They found it easier to vote than to get their mail; in fact, the women of Kansas would have the ballot box in preference to a Fourth of July celebration. Instead of disturbance at the polls, the very presence of women seemed to produce order. The "fifty foot law," which provides that no one shall stand within fifty feet of the polls but those voting or about to vote, owes its existence to woman suffrage.

She had no doubt that the twentieth century girl would marvel very much when told of the unrepentant spirit of this republic when their mothers were young, and she imagines they will say, "But, mother, they did not tax you, did they, when they did not let you vote, for taxation without representation is tyranny?" And this mother will say, "Yes, my dear, that applied only to our fathers and brothers." But it would not be long before women would vote wherever it was the stars and stripes. The opposition had said that it would not make any material difference if the women voted except to increase the number of votes cast, for they would vote exactly as their husbands and fathers did. Now why should a woman vote the way her father, brother or husband did any more than a man should vote as his sister or mother does? No, the women of this country have more independence than that. It would certainly be a very mean and small spirited man who would refuse a woman the same privilege he took for himself and expected his sons to have.

It is a well known fact that all men do not want to vote. Orators and brass bands fail to bring them all out. Governor Hill, of New York, in his last message recommended measures to compel them to turn out on election day, and yet there are hundreds of thousands of women in this country pleading for this privilege which men refuse.

The question, however, is not what they will do with the ballot when the right is given, but when will this right be theirs. The exclusive was not asked what are you going to do with this power—it was simply given to them. Yet you refuse to give the same privilege to your wives and daughters. In her own state women paid one-half of the taxes, and was it just that they should be taxed without the power to say one word? Out of the ten million voters in this country, two million could not read or write; now then, if women were allowed to vote it would add to this number nine million eight hundred thousand intelligent voters, for women on the whole are better educated than men.

## Making a Good Road.

J. H. W., Columbus, O., writes the Stockman and Farmer: "As nothing is of more value to the farming community than good roads, and as these can be secured at a small cost in nearly all instances, I desire space to tell how it can be done, or rather how I made about twelve hundred feet of good road, through the very toughest of boulder clay at a small cost. After the road was graded I cut a trench the entire length of the road about thirty inches deep, placing in the bottom five inch drain tile and securing an outlet through the stone wall of a bridge that I constructed at the same time. The trench was then filled with coarse gravel, and the result shows better returns for the expenditure than any other work done on the street. If drain tiling is a good thing on farming land, it is a better thing to a road way. All that is necessary is to use large tiling, put it deep enough and secure an ample outlet, and of course the wider the trench and the coarser and more abundant the gravel the better."

## THE REV. E. E. DRESBACH RESIGNS

To Accept a Position in Cincinnati.

The Rev. E. E. Dresbach will resign his pastorate over the Christian church of this city, to-morrow, having accepted a call from the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, which he will serve under direction, with headquarters at Cincinnati. This step was not in contemplation at the time of the circuit rider's scandalous rumors regarding his removal, shortly after election. He then had numerous offers which would have received serious consideration but for the intimations spread forth that he was forced to leave.

Mr. Dresbach, during his ministry in this city, has very greatly increased in respect in the church, and by his able and often brilliant efforts in the pulpit, has filled it every Sunday. One of his strong convictions on all subjects, convictions he has never failed to express whenever occasion demanded, very naturally created many antagonisms, and likewise drew friends. On the entire circle, regardless of opinion, held him in esteem as a young man of extraordinary versatility and information, a man of erudition; a speaker of force and command of language, if not of eloquence and finish; and a minister whose independence attracted more than his theology repelled.

In the latter respect he stood upon his own platform, and if in many respects it coincided with others, it was because it happened that his studies in divinity had landed him there. He had no creed, acknowledged no ecclesiastical authority and was therefore a consistent Unitarian. The Independent regarded him as a political Unitarian, but it is genuinely sorry that he is about to take his departure, for many who think are always to be desired.

## The Pennsylvania Company Is Investigating.

It is learned that while the petition of the manufacturers and business men of Massillon to the Pennsylvania Company, requesting it to place regular passenger trains on the Massillon & Cleveland rail road, has not yet been forwarded, The Independent's report has, the effect of the news was that Agent Shemmer was requested by letter to investigate the fullest extent as to the desirability of complying at once with the terms of the petition. The action on the part of the Company is cheering, as those who have the matter in charge are investigating as the surest means of convincing the Company that it is in the interest of the Company as well as this city to again put on through Cleveland trains via Clinton.

## One Fact

It is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that H. D. Sarsaparilla does cure catarrhs of the bladder and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the body. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

The new bridge to be built across the Mississippi will cost twelve hundred thousand dollars. A New York firm has the contract.

The worst feature about catarrh is its dangerous tendency to consumption. H. D. Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood.

The Iron Age says the current year opens with the largest output of pig iron in the history of iron making. The anthracite and coke furnaces produce 142,452 gross tons per week, or more than 7,000,000 of tons annually. The yearly output of the charcoal furnaces are 500,000 additional. The anthracite furnaces in blast January 1, 1889, were 107 in operation, with a total weekly capacity of 38,726 tons. There were out of blast 71 stacks, making the total number of stacks 178. The stacks out of blast had a capacity of 19,986 tons.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of salivation (on without labels, or wrapper, or in a mutilated or defaced package, don't touch it,—don't buy it at any price, you can rest assured there is something wrong—it may be a dangerous and worthless counterfeit. Insist upon getting a perfect, unbroken, genuine package.

A lumber firm at Bangor, Me., recently shipped seven million feet of lumber to Scotland, to be used for spools by thread manufacturers.

Everybody seems to want Rinchart's Cough Balsam this season. 25 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

The New Mexico Coal and Iron Company, capital stock two million dollars, has been incorporated. Cleveland parties are interested in the concern.

"A month ago I was happy!" is the declaration of Bryan W. Pictor the poet. So were lots of other folk, who are now telling people in faded nasal tones: "Got a cold in my head." But there is a happiness to be secured; a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure any cough or cold.

The entries for the Washington Park spring races, at Chicago, now number one thousand three hundred and thirty-five.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. It's wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles has brought out many imitations. It restores many debilitated nerve tissues, restoring the force lost by sickness, mental work, or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle.

## A Few Pointers.

There are a few pointers, the number 1. The fact that the majority of the people who are afflicted with the disease may be cured with an appropriate remedy. 2. The fact that the majority of the people who are afflicted with the disease may be cured with an appropriate remedy. 3. The fact that the majority of the people who are afflicted with the disease may be cured with an appropriate remedy.

An affidavit one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was refused for Miss Ross by the flagfully by Electioneer—N. Y. Sun.

## Does Experience Count?

Does every line of business, especially in the building and repairing of houses, this is illustrated in the case of the City of H. D. Sarsaparilla. The reputation, as shown by the remarkable cures it has secured, is the head of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. is a thoroughly competent and experienced pharmacist, having devoted the greater part of the study and a large amount of the Massachusetts and American Pharmaceutical Association, and in the preparation of and managing the business connected with, H. D. Sarsaparilla.

Hence the superiority and peculiar merit of H. D. Sarsaparilla is built upon the most substantial foundation. Its reputation is there is represented in the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed and which with long experience, brain power and experiment. It is only necessary to give this medicine a fair trial to realize its great curative value.

Will the Harvard crew have a professional or amateur coach? The men practice every day alternating between the river and tank.

## Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething the child is in pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving death to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Col. W. H. Forbes, of Boston, is having a yacht built, with a keel laid in the same place as that of the Puritan and Mayflower. She will be eighty-nine and one-half feet water line, one hundred and eleven feet over all, and nine and one-fourth feet draught.

## CONSUMPTION SOON CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Stocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st., New York.

STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF TOLEDO, }  
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

In the twenty-fifth ice skating race at Minneapolis, Axel Paulsen, ex champion of the world, his time being 1:49 and nine one-fourth minutes. Rudolph Goetz withdrew after skating sixteen laps. Paulsen wears skates with runners seventeen inches long.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Greeneye Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, sores, burns, wounds and all other skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

The prices of trotting stock never ruled so high at Lexington as at present, and he present will be the banner year. The prophets fix the amount of sales at three million dollars. Three trotting stations were recently purchased by Kentucky breeders for the combined sum of fifty five thousand dollars.

## One of Many.

Victor, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1887.  
Mr. O. F. Wadford, Dear Sir:—Send me 10 boxes Kemp's Balsam, 50c size, and a new sample. I certainly know that Kemp's Balsam is the best selling cough cure. I have filled my own cough and bronchitis on my sickle and Kemp's Balsam sends 10 to 15 of it. Respectfully yours, F. E. C. Cobb. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1. Sample bottles free.

One hundred and twenty million tons of coal were produced in this country last year.

Two physicians of Morris, Ill., told F. W. Huch that he was beyond the help of medicine or medical skill from seated lung disease contracted in a cold rain. He was induced to try Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, two bottles of which completed a cure. Over a year has elapsed and he is in excellent health, doing hard work on his farm. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the only known consumption cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly in fifty-cent and dollar bottles. Get the genuine. Pleasant for children. 3

Speculators are leasing coal lands in the Lidian Territory, and coal is being shipped from a number of mines.

## R. A. PINN

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law.

## U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3 1/2 acres of land and good buildings, near Lake's station. 5 1/2 acres of land, well improved, in Ash war.

Farm of 7 1/2 acres, 3 1/2 miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 15 acres of timber. Terms cash.

A well improved farm of 5 1/2 acres on Geauga county.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill-street.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

## DR. SCHILLING'S

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations.

WHEELING & Lake Erie R. R. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. In effect Jan. 8, 1885.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	A. M.
Toledo	4:45	6:45	8:45	
Okla Harbor	5:45	7:45	9:45	
Freemont	6:45	8:45	10:45	
Cleveland	7:45	9:45	11:45	
Bellevue	8:45	10:45	12:45	
Newark	9:45	11:45	1:45	
Wellington	10:45	12:45	2:45	
Creston	11:45	1:45	3:45	
Orrville	12:45	2:45	4:45	
Massillon	1:45	3:45	5:45	
Navarre	2:45	4:45	6:45	
Valley Junction	3:45	5:45	7:45	
New Cumberland	4:45	6:45	8:45	
Greenville	5:45	7:45	9:45	
Leesville	6:45	8:45	10:45	
Bowertown	7:45	9:45	11:45	

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.	A. M.
Marionetta	6:45	8:45	10:45	12:45	
Massillon	7:45	9:45	11:45	1:45	
Cambridge	8:45	10:45	12:45	2:45	
New Comerstown	9:45	11:45	1:45	3:45	
New Dover	10:45	12:45	2:45	4:45	
Bowertown	11:45	1:45	3:45	5:45	
Leesville	12:45	2:45	4:45	6:45	
Sherrodsburg	1:45	3:45	5:45	7:45	
Newark	2:45	4:45	6:45	8:45	
Valley Junction	3:45	5:45	7:45	9:45	
Navarre	4:45	6:45	8:45	10:45	
Massillon	5:45	7:45	9:45	11:45	
Orrville	6:45	8:45	10:45	12:45	
Creston	7:45	9:45	11:45	1:45	
Wellington	8:45	10:45	12:45	2:45	
Newark	9:45	11:45	1:45	3:45	
Greenville	10:45	12:45	2:45	4:45	
Freemont	11:45	1:45	3:45	5:45	
Toledo	12:45	2:45	4:45	6:45	

"Daily." This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowertown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East. THROUGH CAR SERVICE. Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marionetta. " " " and Bowertown. " " " and Akron, Huntington and Pittsburgh. JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Agent. M. D. WOODFORD, MA. AGENT.

## LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at Home With PEERLESS DYES. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—in colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or for staining qualities. They do not crack or shrink. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, Massillon, O.

R. W. Tansill & Co., (WANT ONE AGT. for each State, Territory, and Foreign.) 55 State St., Chicago. Every Town for

J. M. Schuckers, Druggist. Sole Agent at Massillon.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Downell, Editor Enquirer, Johnston, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

The Best Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 2c.











## THE REIGN OF GINGHAM.

OLIVE HARPER SAYS IT IS TO PREVAIL NEXT SUMMER.

Some Points About the Gowns to Be Worn When Blizzards Have Given Place to Midsummer Breezes—The Richness of the Satines and How to Make Them Up.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The new materials for spring and summer dresses have arrived, and the array is dazzling. The ladies are in a rage of shopping, and soon there will be nothing left but broken lots. The purchases are made now so as to give the dressmakers time to make up the gowns, and also for those who make their own dresses to have them all ready for the fashions season. During this penitential time the summer gowns are made.

The new summer goods consist of new effects in gingham, satines, mousseline de laine, challoes, India silks, piques, and new silks of peculiar pattern and coloring, and in white goods.

The largest variety is seen in gingham, and these surpass anything of their kind in beauty and fineness. The coloring is exquisite, and they are really more beautiful than any silk or expensive goods now seen.

Some of the gingham are made in stripes an inch and a half wide, of white and scarlet, or white and blue, brown or gray, and at irregular intervals are flowers woven in the most delicate manner. Others have solid stripes, alternating with lace stripes; others have stripes of delicately tinted plaids with lace stripes in many different varieties and stripes that detailed mention of them is impossible. Then there are plaids with large broken figures, and from that down to the pinhead plaid in two colors, and with other plaids of the shades of gray, green, pink, blue, or yellow or brown, alternated with white, each square outlined with a lace work of floss. There are plain equal stripes in all the newest tints and colors, and others where there are wide stripes in white or solid gray, light brown or other tints, alternating with a wide stripe made up of a dozen narrow ones of different widths and colors. Others again have plain colored stripes with plaid stripes as offset, and altogether they are so soft, so fine and so elegant that no lady with an eye to beauty and the fitness of things can pass them without desire.

Just as I wrote the last line I turned over the samples again, and find one with a cream white ground, with a three-inch stripe, SUMMER TOILET OF GINGHAM, made up of thirty fine blue stripes, fifteen each side of a center, of lace stripe, in the middle of which is a line of black dots. As narrower plain blue and white lace stripe is placed in the middle of the three-inch white stripe, the effect is exquisite.

One thing is notable among these new goods, and that is each principal design is carried out in fifteen different colorings and tints, so that those who admire the style of pattern can be suited in any color. Some of these cost thirty-five cents a yard and others seventy. They will all wash well. They run through all the tints, and but few are found in dark colors, except the indigo blue, cardinal, gray and browns. The variety is so great that I could hardly count them. The pretty old fashioned pinhead check in brown, blue, pink, scarlet, green and yellow, alternated with white, are soft and fine, and will be fresh as long as a thread lasts, and cost from eighteen cents up and run about a yard wide. Those which have a plain and a broad stripe cost about forty-five cents, and no silk could make prettier toilets. They can be made up in any style that suits individual taste. The summer toilet of gingham in the illustration is a pretty model to follow with any variations that the lady's taste may suggest.

For many years pique has not been worn to any extent, but this season this material has been revived in a new form. It is now made white, with lovely designs in delicate colors stamped upon them. One has a dry twig of hawthorn; another, crescents formed of black stars; another, cardinal stripes, and this is all repeated in blue, brown and maroon. Another has rings of blue and other colors linked together. One dainty design has two leaves, one red and one black. Another

has seen such a variety of high grade goods of that kind. They are so sheer and fine that they have all the gloss of real satin, with the most beautiful coloring and patterns. Terra cotta, indigo blue, gray blue and a soft dove gray are the newest shades. There are three distinct styles in the designs—one where the patterns are large and striking, yet of great beauty; others of smaller geometrical and floral patterns and flowers in natural colors, and others of intricate cashmere pattern. These last have the design all over and are of refined color and taste. These will be worn as morning gowns, tea gowns and in polonaises, according to fancy, as well as in outdoor costumes. Some of the indigo blues have flowers and grasses in white or paler blue of extreme delicacy and beauty.

There are striped satines and striped gingham, which will be worn for tennis, and also for all summer outdoor dresses.

There is a new white muslin, softer than book muslin and not quite so soft as mull, and this is to be made up with a deep hem at the bottom, above which a wide band of embroidery is worked, between two rows of hemstitching. There are no collars at the bottom. The drapery is made of plain muslin. The embroidery in these costumes is arranged so as to leave the bottom for a wide hem. This is very pretty and novel.

Gingham suits are made up whenever practicable, on the bias, and frequently two sizes of plaids are utilized, the smaller for the upper and the larger for the bottom parts.

We always have cotton goods in various styles, but we have not had anything like these new mousseline delaines for many years, and now we are offered some of the prettiest patterns in the softest and daintiest of material in these goods. A few are in cashmere patterns, but most of them have small detached designs of tiny but perfect flowers. One has bunches of moss rose buds, absolutely perfect, while the leaves and the buds are not much larger than pin heads.

One pattern has brown sprigs upon a soft cream ground. Another has a ground of cardinal with stripes made of tiny dots, stars and diamonds, and this same design is reproduced in many colors. Another lovely soft gray has black hawthorn sprays upon it. A dark brown has miniature pink roses with their green leaves upon it, and other browns have cream and white figures. One delicate tan color has sprays of maidenhair fern in shaded brown. Other patterns show black geometrical designs on cream ground, double stripes and dots on exquisitely tinted ground, and cardinal roses on indigo ground, and in short so many and such perfect patterns that it would be an impossible task to particularize them all. This material is about a yard wide and costs from fifty to sixty cents. Our grandmothers used to have such goods, and it is a wonder it was not revived long ago.

The new summer silks follow the same fancy for those quaint old designs, and I have before me twenty-one samples of summer silks, all of which are in different shades and colors, but all bearing the same pattern of a loose bunch of those fine, soft grasses that are so delicate and dainty. Pink, green, cerise, indigo and brown, yellow, pink, black, garnet, maroon and that lovely dove gray which has just a suspicion of purple in it, besides the always popular pearl gray. Tan and nankin colors are also prominent in all the new goods.

There are also new light weight tweeds and chevrons for summer and spring outing, and the new cashmeres which, however, are only new in certain new combinations of color. Cashmeres can now be bought in good quality at 60 to 75 cents.

After the light summer silks for dress day wear come the heavier fine silks which will be used to make up with evening toilets and dinner dresses for ceremonious occasions. Among these are six distinct styles. One is a heavy Sicilian in dark gray, with a broad representing plumes in silver gray satin. The same idea is shown in olive and gray-green, chardon and copper, bronze and indigo and electric blue. The pattern is over ten inches long. Another has stripes of gray ramie weave silk, with plain black satin stripes and checked stripes. This same pattern is made in emerald green and black satin. Another style has a clouded effect brocade in wide stripes, the alternating stripes being of moire. The smoked costume is made of goods of this kind. The color in the model is of tan color and rich mahogany brown. The front is made of salmon pink ramie silk, smoked in front to a point.

The plain silks are all in new effects, Ottoman, Sicilian and corded, and nearly all are soft finish. The fausse française is also very soft, and the armures are so flexible that they drape almost like cashmere. One of the very rich and fine silk is in stripes two inches wide of a small stripe plain, and a basket weave, or birdseye emerald in some contrasting color. For instance, olive and yellow, garnet and light, plum color or black and light blue. It has never been so cheap as it is now, and never as handsome.

In my next letter I shall present some more of the styles of material for the spring and summer costume, out of the beautiful goods now offered for the pleasure of those whose beauty they are intended to enhance.

There are also many new laces in white dress goods, but these and we couldn't get them in one letter; besides, if we did there would be nothing left for the next, and I don't propose to curtail my usefulness.

OLIVE HARPER.

A Mistaken Impression.

A lady once visited the Hon. James D. Drake, the famous Augusta lawyer, who acquired a large fortune and was a power in his day and generation, and asked him to subscribe to a certain paper. A liberal donation, she told him, and he returned to his home. "I have done with you, madam," said he. "My experience has taught me that in this world people are respected for what they have than for what they have given away."—Lexington Chronicle.

The new satines are really too beautiful to be simply cotton goods. I never

have seen such a variety of high grade goods of that kind. They are so sheer and fine that they have all the gloss of real satin, with the most beautiful coloring and patterns. Terra cotta, indigo blue, gray blue and a soft dove gray are the newest shades. There are three distinct styles in the designs—one where the patterns are large and striking, yet of great beauty; others of smaller geometrical and floral patterns and flowers in natural colors, and others of intricate cashmere pattern. These last have the design all over and are of refined color and taste. These will be worn as morning gowns, tea gowns and in polonaises, according to fancy, as well as in outdoor costumes. Some of the indigo blues have flowers and grasses in white or paler blue of extreme delicacy and beauty.

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## THE COUNTY SEAT.

## A BUDGET OF NEWS FROM THE EAST END.

## What the Council is Doing—Agricultural Society Election—Minor Matters.

CANTON, Jan. 20.—Melissa, Harrison has commenced proceedings for divorce from her husband Richard. The couple were married December 11, 1886, and have one daughter. She charges extreme cruelty, habitual drunkenness and gross neglect.

The machine shop of Smith, Clark & Biehler, has been burglarized of thirty dollars worth of tools.

Ja-on Davis, a Philadelphia drummer, while in his room at the Barnett House, fell. He struck a jar and was cut severely about the head by pieces of the jar. He is resting easy.

Dr. Lew Slusser, who has been suffering from sciatic rheumatism, is not improving and will in a short time leave for Florida.

CANTON, Jan. 26.—The Canton council is now weighing in its massive intellect the advisability of purchasing a steam road roller for street paving and is worried over what to purchase. It will probably be determined Monday evening. Opposition has been aroused against an electric street railway, and it is understood that a remonstrance against granting the Canton company permission to make the change will be presented to the council at its next meeting.

The city council has been tendered an invitation to take a ride over the Cleveland, Canton & South era road. The body will probably except.

Low Fry, indicted by the grand jury for slander, has waived a hearing and has given bond.

James Bender, janitor at the court house, died at his home here Friday and will be buried in Massillon Sunday afternoon.

The administrator of the Sprinkle estate, will on Monday evening, offer to the city council forty-three acres of land selected in the north-western part of the city, for eight thousand six hundred dollars. He thinks it would make an excellent park.

Ira M. Allen and S. S. Geib have completed their examination of the funds in the treasurer's office, and find \$285,900.92 in the treasury, with \$14,214.47 credited to the city.

At a late hour Friday afternoon, the new board of agriculture met and elected officers. They are: President, J. P. Lawrence, Lawrence; vice president, V. L. H. Meng, Paris; secretary, J. F. N. Cox, Canton; treasurer, Henry A. Wise, Canton; marshal, George Albright, Lak; chief of police, C. A. Krider, Massillon. The fair will be held the last week in September.

A canvassing committee is endeavoring to raise fifteen thousand dollars more money before plans for a Y. M. C. A. building will be accepted. They want a forty thousand dollar building.

CANTON, Jan. 25.—Prisoners indicted by the last jury were arraigned in court Thursday. Frank Ward pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was fined twenty-five dollars and costs and sent to jail for ten days. The trial of William and Augustus Lotherer for assault and battery was set for February 6. James Warner, for burglary, will have a hearing February 6. The same date was fixed for the trials of Ada and Christ. Rauchenschwinder, for grand larceny, and also against the latter for receiving stolen goods. John and George Harding and Charles Shales had their hearing set for February 5 on the charge of burglary and larceny. Thomas Moran pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and larceny and was sentenced to one year in the pen. James Horner and Isaac Livingston will be heard February 7 for burglary and larceny. They will also be tried on February 12 for committing a assault with intent to rob. John and George Harding, Charles Shales, Walter Warner, Thomas Brooks and James Warner changed their plea to guilty at a later hour.

Jack Harvey, of Massillon, was at a late hour Thursday, sentenced by Probate Judge Fawcett to ten days in jail and fined \$25 and costs, for malicious destruction of property. Charles Johnson was given five days for petit larceny. He has been in jail one hundred and thirty-five days awaiting trial.

If any Papist has been arrested here for assaulting his sister-in-law, Emma Kluga. The case has a very dark side. The anniversary of Robert Burns' birthday will be celebrated in a fitting manner in the assembly room of the City Hall, this city, to-night. There will be singing, reading and speeches.

## Instinct in Brutes.

Few things are more wonderful than the instinct that guides the brute in the choice of its food and medicine. In India the mongoose, when bitten by the deadly cobra, is said to seek among the grass for some unknown herb or substance which it swallows and is thereby enabled to counteract the effect of the poison. Man, when his system is endangered by the accumulated poisons engendered by constipation or a sluggish habit of body, should seek relief in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which will at once establish a permanently healthy action of the liver, stomach and bowels.

## ELTON.

Miss Sophia Kimmerlin is the guest of Mrs. B. P. Baughman.

The singing school and the church at Goat Hill are well attended.

Mrs. Amanda Myers and the baby are visiting at Mr. Hollinger's this week.

Mr. Emanuel Beechey will have sale in the spring and live a retired life, probably going into town to live.

Mr. Senif, living on the Lowness farm, has purchased a little home near Green ville, and expects to go there in April.

The funeral of Billy Kortz was largely attended from here, the deceased having many warm personal friends in this vicinity.

Mr. William Rodocker will have sale this spring, and move to Indiana. The farm will be occupied by Mr. Theodor Culler.

Quarterly meeting at McFarren's church Saturday and Sunday, February 2 and 3, instead of February 10, as stated in last week's notes.

The invitations are out for the reception to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Harold for their son and his wife. Full particulars next week.

Elton is rapidly becoming depopulated. Men with their families, and there are many such, find the outlook for work very gloomy and are out seeking work everywhere.

## DALTON.

Yessie was at Wo-ster on the 17th, attending teachers' examination.

Our old friend Frank Albright, of Massillon, was here one day last week, on business.

Died, the three-year-old son of Milton Fletcher, on Sunday, of croup; funeral Tuesday at 11 a. m., from the M. E. church.

Died, the infant child of Peter Buchanan, on January 20, of whooping cough and lung fever, aged seven months and twenty-eight days.

The prevailing diseases in town are the mumps, malarial fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria, and should these diseases continue the schools will have to be closed.

Miss Nettie Smith, of Lycippus, Pa., who has been visiting here the past month, with J. M. Ficus and family, left on Tuesday for Washington, Pa., to visit friends there.

The young daughter of Mr. Thomas Brainerd, of Trumbull county, O., who has been visiting with D. S. McElhinney, was taken sick Tuesday and Dr. F. E. H. Pope was called in, who, after examination pronounced it a genuine case of scarlet fever. The children of Mr. McElhinney were at once sent home from school and necessary precautions are being taken to keep it from spreading.

## The Emperor's Birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his birth, Sunday, the emperor received, at Whitehall castle, a number of sovereigns of the German states, Prince Bismarck and the imperial ministers, Count von Moltke, the diplomatic corps, many knights of the Red and Black Eagle and a large number of other distinguished persons, all of whom congratulated the kaiser on his birthday. The guards' colors were removed from the old palace to the castle.

The emperor, in issuing an order eulogizing the guards and lauding their achievements, expressed the hope of his ability to maintain the glory of the Prussian regiments, which had received the names of the famous families which had been connected with their traditions and glorious and honorable deeds.

The enthusiasm in Berlin and the provinces over the event was very great.

The emperor's mother, Empress Frederick, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria; King Humbert of Italy, and Queen Victoria, sent congratulations by letter or telegraph.

## In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The birthday of Emperor William was celebrated here at the German legation by a breakfast to the leading German-American citizens and members of the legation.

No speeches were made, but all drank to the health of the emperor and gave three cheers. At night the German minister gave a dinner to a number of the senators and Col. Bonaparte.

## Arabs Defeated by Germans.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 29.—An engagement took place at Dar-Es-Salaam, on Friday, resulting in the defeat of the Arabs, many of whom were killed. During the night, the first lieutenant of the German war ship Sophie was killed by a sunstroke. The defeat of the Arabs renders the position of the captured missionaries still more dangerous. It is reported that the manager of the German Vitru company assembled the friendly natives and read an autograph letter from the emperor thanking each native by name for his good will and assistance, and promising protection and rewards. The British consul is trying to arrange for the dispatch of a caravan to bring away the missionaries at Upwapa and Manboyu, their mission being dangerous.

No offers of financial aid were made at a meeting of Panama shareholders.

The Reichstag committee, to which the East Africa bill was referred, has approved the measure, but excludes the clause placing the East Africa company under the control of Capt. Wissman.

Mr. Gladstone has requested that the album of views subscribed for by the English and American colonies at Rome as a gift to the ex-premier be sent to him in London instead of being presented to him personally.

A prominent merchant who has arrived at Suakin from Khartoum confirms the report that the mahdi's successor was defeated by Senusi. He also declares that the white prisoner was not a European, and certainly not Emin, who sent the prisoner a copy of the khedive's letter to encourage him.

The Italian parliament was opened by King Humbert. In his speech the king said that the forthcoming bills which would be introduced in parliament were of a very pacific character. Nevertheless peace must be safely guarded by necessary force. "Italy," said the king, "continued to work for the peace which all desire and which I declare shall be kept up by us."

## KLEIN'S VERSION.

## The New York World's Samoan Correspondent

## GIVES HIS ACCOUNT OF THE LATE TROUBLES THERE.

He Shows That the Motive of the German Government is Clearly the Conquest of the Samoan Islands—German-Americans Will Stand By the Stars and Stripes in Case of a War.

New York, Jan. 29.—The World prints a letter from Klein, its Samoan correspondent, in which he shows that the motive of the German government is clearly the conquest of the Samoan islands. He says: "Late in the afternoon of December 19 many rumors were circulated throughout Apia as to what the Germans intended doing in revenge for the killing of their men the day before. It was said that they intended throwing shells over Apia into the bush behind the town; that all Mataafa natives were to be shot wherever met, and that their houses were to be burned. The neutrality of the place, it was said, was not to be respected. It was also reported that the German consul had ordered all the wounded men who were being cared for in the native church near the American consulate to leave the sanctuary at once, as the German men-of-war were going to burn it with other native property. Consul Blacklock wrote a letter to Consul Knappe protesting against such action as just referred to, if the report was correct. Consul Knappe answered by denying that such action was contemplated.

"During the afternoon King Mataafa, who had taken up his position in the village of Magagi, near the Vailoe German plantation, about two miles behind the town of Apia, received a letter from Consul Knappe, informing him that unless he came on board of one of the German men-of-war with his chiefs before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 20th, and gave up all the guns in the possession of his party, the German men-of-war would shell him in the bush. To this letter Mataafa made no reply.

"I visited the king in his camp late in the day. He told me that he deeply regretted that his army had been forced to take the lives of Germans, but they could have done nothing else, unless they had been satisfied to be killed without making any resistance. He and his people, he said, had been goaded to desperation, and after having repeatedly stood the most cruel and unjust treatment without retaliating through a desire not to come into conflict with the Germans, they had at last arrived when the Samoans intended to resist to the end. He hoped, he said, that the present difficulty would be settled without further loss of life on either side, but if the Germans attacked his party again he would not be responsible for the action of his people, and the result might be that every German in Samoa would be killed, and all German property, both inland and on the shore burned.

"The king added that he had taken the greatest possible pains to notify his people that under no circumstances must the lives or property of Americans and the English people be placed in danger.

"Consul Knappe attended a meeting of the consuls asked for by Consul Blacklock for the purpose of settling the war, if possible. Mataafa to be present, but the German consul would not consent to meet the king under any circumstances, and nothing was accomplished.

"Before dark a Gatling gun with 10,000 pounds of ammunition, was sent ashore from the Nipic, and the piece planted on the veranda of the American consulate building, where it could command the main road and part of the beach.

"On the morning of the 21st the following notice in the English, Samoan and German languages, was posted throughout Apia, along the main road:

"My opinion of the way by which Samoa will get happy again is as follows: 'The difficulties and misfortunes have arisen because there are so many firearms on the island. Therefore I order the warriors in Taimanua and Matafagale to bring their arms to-day on board of the German man-of-war in the harbor of Matafagale. When a red flag will be hoisted on top of the foremast of the man-of-war, this will be the sign that you have to bring your arms on board the man-of-war in your boats, which may hoist a white flag.

"When the arms will be delivered Samoa will live and prosper. But when one hour has passed after the red flag has been hoisted and you have not begun to bring the arms on board the man-of-war, the latter will fire into the village of Matafagale. I hope you will obey my orders.

DR. KNAFFE.

"Imperial German Consul."

"APIA, Dec. 21, 1888."

"Consul Blacklock had received a copy of Consul Knappe's letter early in the morning and replied with a protest in the name of the United States.

"Notwithstanding the protest of Consul Blacklock, the German man-of-war began firing on the village at 9:15 o'clock, it having been deserted on the previous day by Mataafa's men, and none of the Samoans having come on board for the purpose of giving up their arms, as ordered. Twenty-five shells were fired at the village and in the bush beyond, toward Mataafa's camp, but no one was injured.

"The American flag was fired upon as though there was no such flag in existence. Several boats full of sailors were then landed, and two-thirds of the village burned, among them three houses belonging to Capt. Hamilton, an American citizen, as well as a house belonging to a British subject.

"Consul Knappe wrote to Consul Blacklock, asking him to meet with him and Consul Cochran for the purpose of stopping the war, if possible. He also stated that he had heard that the Mataafa troops in Fua-fua's fight had been under the command of an American, who had also been the first to fire upon the German troops.

"Consul Blacklock replied to the German consul's letter by saying that the latter could at any time have his cooperation in establishing good order in Samoa, but he certainly would not lend his aid in re-establishing the same, contrary to the instructions of the United States government. Consul Blacklock added that he had investigated the rumors about the Mataafa men having been under the command of an American at the fight referred to, and also of this American having fired upon the German troops, and had discovered that the reports were entirely groundless.

"On the evening of December 21 a meeting of the three consuls and the captains of the American, English and German men-of-war was held at the British consulate for the purpose of deciding upon what should be considered the bounds of the neutral territory in Apia. Nothing could be agreed upon, however, the Germans demanding all sorts of concessions, but persistently refusing to

grant any in return. The meeting adjourned until December 24, when another conference was held, lasting three or four hours, and with similar results. It was then decided to abandon further efforts to arrive at an understanding with the Germans.

"About the 1st of January the Germans began circulating a petition to their government, asking Germany to annex Samoa. This petition of course has been universally signed by the German residents, but an especial effort is being made to induce some of the foreign population to sign it also. Several Scandinavians who were approached refused to sign the document. Two or three English and American renegades, who have allied themselves with the Germans and Tannese's party for purposes of gain, have signed the paper.

"The situation in Samoa to-day, January 5, at the hour of the closing of the mail for the United States, is as follows: The German men-of-war are tranquil, but it is not known at what minute of the day or night they may make some desperate move that may prove most disastrous to American and English lives and interests in Samoa. It is the universal opinion among English and American residents, and also among some Germans, that Dr. Knappe will be recalled by his government for the terrible blunders he has made during his short term of office, covering only six weeks.

"Tannese's men are still in the vicinity of Lautanu, being kept back by Mataafa's men, who have built a strong fort at Latogoo, near Lautanu, and which the rebels must pass in order to reach Apia, unless coming in by water. The larger part of Mataafa's army is encamped in the vicinity of the native village of Magagi. The forces of the king are awaiting for the Germans to make the first move."

## The German-Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The course of Bayard with reference to Samoa is likely to lead to the disruption of the cabinet. Whitney is chafing under the inactivity of his department through lack of an avowed policy by the state department. The publication of Whitney's correspondence has created considerable public sentiment in the matter, and puts Bayard on the defensive. A rumor is current here that either Whitney or Bayard will resign within the next few days, the resignation is already offered to the president.

While the truth of these rumors is unknown at present, the strained condition of affairs in the cabinet is undoubtedly the cause of their circulation, and developments for the next few days are watched with unusual interest.

Congressman Guenther, of Wisconsin, is the most prominent representative German-American in congress. He has no hesitation in declaring for the United States against Germany, all along, in war as well as in peace.

"There is going to be no war," says Guenther. "The two countries are too far apart to make a fight possible. No hostile suit will ever be exchanged in Samoan waters or elsewhere between men-of-war sent there by Bismarck and Uncle Sam. American citizens of German birth and German descent will work for our country in time of peace and fight for it in time of war, if a time of war should ever come. When I say our country, I mean, of course, our adopted country, the United States of America."

"After passing through the crucible of naturalization we are no longer Germans, we are Americans. Our attachment to America cannot be measured by the length of our residence here. We are Americans from the moment we touch the American shore until laid in American graves. We will fight for America whenever necessary: America first, last and at all times. America against Germany. America against the world; America right or wrong, always America. We are Americans."

## UNABLE TO SECURE BONDSMEN.

Henry S. Ives and George A. Stayner Pass Their Sunday in a Hotel.

New York, Jan. 29.—Ives and Stayner, the ex-Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton magnates, who were arrested Saturday, have since then been under guard at the Sinclair house, Eighth and Broadway. Their lawyers so far have failed to secure the \$50,000 bail required for each.

The charge against Ives and his partner is that they misappropriated \$2,000,000 of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton money and stocks. Previous suits have covered only portions of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton history. This time it was determined to embrace everything. Julius Dexter is here and has much to do with the prosecution. Mr. Ives says that the arrest is simply a continuation of the "persecution" to which he has been subjected.

## Epidemic of Typhoid Fever.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Three hundred and eighty-five cases of typhoid fever are reported at Lake View and new cases developing every day. Dr. Sieber, the city physician and health commissioner, says there have been but eleven deaths from the disease reported since January 1, and that the disease is due entirely to the open winter; that it will rapidly disappear with cold weather, and is already diminishing.

## Miscreants Wreck a Train.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 29.—Some miscreants opened a switch near Mize, three miles south of Reidsville, on Saturday night and wrecked a northbound freight train. The train caught fire and was entirely destroyed. Fireman Adams and Brakeman Doe were killed in the wreck the first passenger train which was about an hour behind the freight.

## James D. Fish's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Cleveland has commuted the sentence of James D. Fish, formerly president of the Marine National bank, of New York, who was sentenced in June, 1885, to ten years' imprisonment in state's prison at Auburn for misapplying the funds of the bank, to five years and six months, with allowance of reduction for good conduct.

## But a Mahone's Luck

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Mahone's son, Butler Mahone, has developed into a rival of Phlegm Walton and Pittsburgh Phil. He is said to be \$20,000 ahead on some recent sporting ventures, and is very successful. His latest success, it is said, was on Englewood last Thursday and a combination on four other horses, which netted \$1,000.

## Married His Stepmother.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Peter and Barbara Mahone have been arrested for violating the state statute which prohibits a man marrying his stepmother. Peter's father died in April, 1885, and on his death bed requested that Peter marry his stepmother. Peter did, and as a result the couple have now been arrested.

## Handled a Revolver Carelessly.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Peter J. Campbell, a member of the general assembly, while carelessly handling a pistol in the saloon of Thomas Gordon, the wealthiest restaurateur in the city, shot and killed Edward Gordon, brother of the proprietor. Campbell was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

## One Hundred Printers Strike.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28.—One hundred printers, employed by the West Publishing company, one of the largest law publishing firms in the west, struck Friday on account of the discharge of one of their number who had been endeavoring to secure a higher scale of wages.

## The Weather.

Indications.—Fair and clearing, except along the lakes; light snows; colder; westerly winds.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for January 28.

New York.—Money 1½@2 per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady. Currency notes, 120 bid; four coupons, 128 bid; four-and-a-half, 109 bid.

The stock market opened firm and ½ to 1½ per cent. higher, the latter in Pullman Palace Car, but after the first few dealings a raid on Atchison and Missouri Pacific was commenced, and these two stocks were quite freely sold throughout the morning. At this writing Atchison is 1½ and Missouri Pacific 1½ per cent. lower. The remainder of the list is down ¼ to ¾ per cent., except in the case of Pullman, which continues firm. Bur. & Quincy... 105½ Michigan Cent... 85 Central Pacific... 30½ Missouri Pacific... 70½ Pac. & N. W. 100 1/2 Central... 108 1/2 Del. & Hudson... 100 1/2 Northwestern... 100 Del. Lack. & W. 140 Ohio & Miss... 21½ Illinois Central... 110 Pacific Mail... 35 1/2 Lake Shore... 12 1/2 St. Paul... 64 1/2 Louisville & Nash... 38 1/2 Western Union... 84 1/2

## Cincinnati.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, \$1.01; No. 2 red, \$1.00; No. 3 red, \$0.99; No. 4 red, \$0.98; No. 5 red, \$0.97; No. 6 red, \$0.96; No. 7 red, \$0.95; No. 8 red, \$0.94; No. 9 red, \$0.93; No. 10 red, \$0.92; No. 11 red, \$0.91; No. 12 red, \$0.90; No. 13 red, \$0.89; No. 14 red, \$0.88; No. 15 red, \$0.87; No. 16 red, \$0.86; No. 17 red, \$0.85; No. 18 red, \$0.84; No. 19 red, \$0.83; No. 20 red, \$0.82; No. 21 red, \$0.81; No. 22 red, \$0.80; No. 23 red, \$0.79; No. 24 red, \$0.78; No. 25 red, \$0.77; No. 26 red, \$0.76; No. 27 red, \$0.75; No. 28 red, \$0.74; No. 29 red, \$0.73; No. 30 red, \$0.72; No. 31 red, \$0.71; No. 32 red, \$0.70; No. 33 red, \$0.69; No. 34 red, \$0.68; No. 35 red, \$0.67; No. 36 red, \$0.66; No. 37 red, \$0.65; No. 38 red, \$0.64; No. 39 red, \$0.63; No. 40 red, \$0.62; No. 41 red, \$0.61; No. 42 red, \$0.60; No. 43 red, \$0.59; No. 44 red, \$0.58; No. 45 red, \$0.57; No. 46 red, \$0.56; No. 47 red, \$0.55; No. 48 red, \$0.54; No. 49 red, \$0.53; No. 50 red, \$0.52; No. 51 red, \$0.51; No. 52 red, \$0.50; No. 53 red, \$0.49; No. 54 red, \$0.48; No. 55 red, \$0.47; No. 56 red, \$0.46; No. 57 red, \$0.45; No. 58 red, \$0.44; No. 59 red, \$0.43; No. 60 red, \$0.42; No. 61 red, \$0.41; No. 62 red, \$0.40; No. 63 red, \$0.39; No. 64 red, \$0.38; No. 65 red, \$0.37; No. 66 red, \$0.36; No. 67 red, \$0.35; No. 68 red, \$0.34; No. 69 red, \$0.33; No. 70 red, \$0.32; No. 71 red, \$0.31; No. 72 red, \$0.30; No. 73 red, \$0.29; No. 74 red, \$0.28; No. 75 red, \$0.27; No. 76 red, \$0.26; No. 77 red, \$0.25; No. 78 red, \$0.24; No. 79 red, \$0.23; No. 80 red, \$0.22; No. 81 red, \$0.21; No. 82 red, \$0.20; No. 83 red, \$0.19; No. 84 red, \$0.18; No. 85 red, \$0.17; No. 86 red, \$0.16; No. 87 red, \$0.15; No. 88 red, \$0.14; No. 89 red, \$0.13; No. 90 red, \$0.12; No. 91 red, \$0.11; No. 92 red, \$0.10; No. 93 red, \$0.09; No. 94 red, \$0.08; No. 95 red, \$0.07; No. 96 red, \$0.06; No. 97 red, \$0.05; No. 98 red, \$0.04; No. 99 red, \$0.03; No. 100 red, \$0.02; No. 101 red, \$0.01; No. 102 red, \$0.00; No. 103 red, \$0.00; No. 104 red, \$0.00; No. 105 red, \$0.00; No. 106 red, \$0.00; No. 107 red, \$0.00; No. 108 red, \$0.00; No. 109 red, \$0.00; No. 110 red, \$0.00; No. 111 red, \$0.00; No. 112 red, \$0.00; No. 113 red, \$0.00; No. 114 red, \$0.00; No. 115 red, \$0.00; No. 116 red, \$0.00; No. 117 red, \$0.00; No. 118 red, \$0.00; No. 119 red, \$0.00; No. 120 red, \$0.00; No. 121 red, \$0.00; No. 122 red, \$0.00; No. 123 red, \$0.00; No. 124 red, \$0.00; No. 125 red, \$0.00; No. 126 red, \$0.00; No. 127 red, \$0.00; No. 128 red, \$0.00; No. 129 red, \$0.00; No. 130 red, \$0.00; No. 131 red, \$0.00; No. 132 red, \$0.00; No. 133 red, \$0.00; No. 134 red, \$0.00; No. 135 red, \$0.00; No. 136 red, \$0.00; No. 137 red, \$0.00; No. 138 red, \$0.00; No. 139 red, \$0.00; No. 140 red, \$0.00; No. 141 red, \$0.00; No. 142 red, \$0.00; No. 143 red, \$0.00; No. 144 red, \$0.00; No. 145 red, \$0.00; No. 146 red, \$0.00; No. 147 red, \$0.00; No. 148 red, \$0.00; No. 149 red, \$0.00; No. 150 red, \$0.00; No. 151 red, \$0.00; No. 152 red, \$0.00; No. 153 red, \$0.00; No. 154 red, \$0.00; No. 155 red, \$0.00; No. 156 red, \$0.00; No. 157 red, \$0.00; No. 158 red, \$0.00; No. 159 red, \$0.00; No. 160 red, \$0.00; No. 161 red, \$0.00; No. 162 red, \$0.00; No. 163 red, \$0.00; No. 164 red, \$0.00; No. 165 red, \$0.00; No. 166 red, \$0.00; No. 167 red, \$0.00; No. 168 red, \$0.00; No. 169 red, \$0.00; No. 170 red, \$0.00; No. 171 red, \$0.00; No. 172 red, \$0.00; No. 173 red, \$0.00; No. 174 red, \$0.00; No. 175 red, \$0.00; No. 176 red, \$0.00; No. 177 red, \$0.00; No. 178 red, \$0.00; No. 179 red, \$0.00; No. 180 red, \$0.00; No. 181 red, \$0.00; No. 182 red, \$0.00; No. 183 red, \$0.00; No. 184 red, \$0.00; No. 185 red, \$0.00; No. 186 red, \$0.00; No. 187 red, \$0.00; No. 188 red, \$0.00; No. 189 red, \$0.00; No. 190 red, \$0.00; No. 191 red, \$0.00; No. 192 red, \$0.00; No. 193 red, \$0.00; No. 194 red, \$0.00; No. 195 red, \$0.00; No. 196 red, \$0.00; No. 197 red, \$0.00; No. 198 red, \$0.00; No. 199 red, \$0.00; No. 200 red, \$0.00; No. 201 red, \$0.00; No. 202 red, \$0.00; No. 203 red, \$0.00; No. 204 red, \$0.00; No. 205 red, \$0.00; No. 206 red, \$0.00; No. 207 red, \$0.00; No. 208 red, \$0.00; No. 209 red, \$0.00; No. 210 red, \$0.00; No. 211 red, \$0.00; No. 212 red, \$0.00; No. 213 red, \$0.00; No.